

## Religious Notices.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Sunday School prayer-meeting, Sabbath at 7 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7:45 p. m.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rev. Ezra D. S. Jones, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. Young People's meeting, Tuesday evening at 7:45 p. m.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Rev. Albert Mann, Jr., Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:45 p. m. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:45 o'clock.

**WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Front Street, corner Franklin. Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Weekly prayer meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

**CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).**—Liberty street. Rev. W. G. Farrington, D. D., Rector. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock. Second service, 7:30 p. m., except first Sunday in month, when it is at 3:45 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

**HOPE CHURCH.**—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3:30 p. m. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

**CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.**—Rev. J. M. Nardello, Pastor. First mass, 8:30 a. m. High mass, 10:30 a. m. Vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 3:30 p. m.

**BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.**—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 p. m. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All ages admitted.

**WESLEYAN M. E. CHURCH.**—Rev. J. K. Egbert, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Class meeting, Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 8 p. m. Children's class for religious instruction, Saturday at 3 p. m.

**ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—(Watsoness). Rev. James P. Faxon, Rector. Service, Sunday 10:45 a. m. 7:45 p. m. Sunday school, at 9:30 a. m. Seats free. All are invited.

**GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 3 p. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday evening at 7:45.

**REFORMED CHURCH (Dutch).**—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

**SILVER LAKE.**—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 p. m. Mr. Herbert Smith, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Wednesday evening.

**ST. MARK'S CHURCH.**—(Bloomfield Ave.)—Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Rev. Mr. Farr. Sabbath school 3 p. m. E. Smith, Sup't. Preaching 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. H. Cooley.

**UNION NORMAL CLASS.**—Rev. F. B. Pullan, leader. The Normal Class will meet Wednesday at 8 p. m. in the Sunday-school room of the First Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of studying the Sunday School lesson for the next Sabbath. All interested in the study of the Scriptures will be cordially welcomed.

## The Home and the Family.

At the annual reunion of the "Baker Family," which took place recently at Mechanicsville, N. Y., an interesting and very profitable address was made by Mr. Abel Baker, of Bloomfield. A part of it, relating to a well-ordered home life was as follows:

We cannot cultivate too thoroughly the social elements of our natures, nor appreciate too highly the kindred relation we sustain to each other. These are God given, and introduced in the early dawn of creation, not by mere accident, but for a grand and glorious purpose by a beneficent Creator. Whatever tends to promote the individual interest largely promotes the aggregate, and multiplies indefinitely the sum total of our earthly enjoyments. Now he or she who contributes to the happiness of others, in which all may engage in filling the cup to the brim of our earthly enjoyments and pleasures.

Our peculiar relations to each other furnish the strongest motive for personal effort, viz: Brothers, sisters, cousins, nephews, nieces, etc. Now the fact that I am a brother or you a sister shows a nearness of relation that should awaken in every heart the deepest interest for each other's well being. Strangers are not supposed to be so much concerned for the benefit of their fellow beings, for the very strongest of reasons, that they are not acquainted. But where this interest is fully realized by the family relation and well cultivated, all classes will be reached through our personal influence. Now this I apprehend was the original purpose and design of our creator, "by setting the solitary in families," by which all the families of the earth were to be blessed and brought to know and recognize their Heavenly Father's love for them. But alas! how many there are who say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and thus standing aloof and not putting forth any compensating effort for the general good of mankind. On this immutable basis rests our personal responsibility, and our commendation or approbation will be, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me," or "not done it unto one of the least of these." The family is the legitimate sphere where these principles are cultivated and first set in action. They properly belong to the home. Here our life work begins. It is the elementary part of our being and education, and God meant that it should be laid deep and broad, and from this institution should go forth the men and women that should recreate a new Eden in this lower world, and fill it with the most delicious fruits and exquisite flowers, while the gentle zephyrs with their sweet melodies regale the husbandman at his daily toil. Home, yes our home should be Eden, restored in all its pristine beauty and loveliness, then would it be *seen* home indeed to all its members, and this earth Paradise where no outcast or wanderer could be found. Such, my dear friends, is God's purpose in giving his well-beloved Son to redeem the world from the curse of sin, which has blighted this fair heritage of man. For this grand object is the gospel preached, that we may have the beautiful Eden of love restored in our hearts, and order and harmony to God's law everywhere prevail, and peace and good will towards all men be acknowledged from the center to the circumference of God's universal empire. Who is there here who would not delight in such a consummation, and experience such happiness and joy as this would afford? Now let me say, just what our homes are such will the world be, for God designed there should a light be radiated that

should illuminate the whole world, and fill it with his glory and praise, from sea to sea and shore to shore. In this grand work all may share some humble part in building the waste places of Zion, and cause again the desert to blossom as the rose.

Now let me urge upon those that are parents among us, and are charged with the responsibility of rearing and educating children, the supreme importance of adopting and carrying out God's plan, which is to instruct them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The rule by which this is to be accomplished is clearly set forth in the 6th chapter of Deuteronomy. Other methods have been tried which bore the marks of plausibility and received the sanction of many of the refined and cultivated, but have not succeeded. Their failure is only attributable to their neglect to follow the course given by Infinite wisdom. Love to God must furnish the motive for all our action. That filling the heart like a flowing fountain will produce a cheerful and healthful influence to all that constitute the family circle. Then methods and amusements that are in strict accord with the most enlightened and advanced state of Christian intelligence will be indulged. To such a home every member will be attracted, and their delight in its association through the sweet influences here produced will constitute the most perfect enjoyment in which rational beings can possibly find delight.

Various other methods than those suggested have been adopted and tried, but too frequently disappointment and sorrow have followed, especially where questionable games have been introduced with an honest purpose, that have proved so befitting to some members of the family possessing temperaments of a peculiar nature that could not be restrained by family discipline, but have been led away from the cheerful fireside and its pleasant entertainments, to seek their associations among the gay circles of society, which have too frequently led to dissipation, disgrace and final ruin. Pure hearts make pleasant, happy homes, from which characters are formed that go forth to bless the world with light, intelligence and joy, ever rising and growing in influence and power until it permeates the entire state and nation with its vitalizing forces.

## Home Rule.

To The Citizen:

There is at present a movement on foot in this country to aid the Irish Nationalist organization in its effort to secure Home Rule. As this is growing in strength and exciting much interest among our fellow citizens of Irish birth or descent, it seems proper to seek the cause of the agitation for Home Rule, and to endeavor to point out and define the kind and degree of Home Rule that will be best for Ireland. The cause is plainly two-fold, first the recollections of the semi-independence of Ireland in the present. The first is largely sentimental and would not be an exciting course were it not constantly stirred up and stimulated by the second. The second is an unfortunate fact, and arises, not from any disposition of the English people to oppress and misgovern Ireland, but from the lack of proper machinery for governing her. The trouble all takes its rise in an attempt by the Imperial Government to regulate local affairs. The machinery is not adapted to the work. It is like cracking an egg with a trip-hammer.

The evil being misgovernment, and the course as stated, the remedy is plain. It is local regulation of local matters. The form of this local government is a mere matter of detail, whether it shall be vested in an Irish Parliament, or Legislature or local boards, or what not, is immaterial, the thing to be sought is good government, and the way to get that is to have the governing body more directly responsible to the people.

This agitation for complete severance from and entire independence of England is all wrong. It is wrong for three reasons; it is impossible for Ireland to obtain it, it would be a bad thing for her if she did, and the effort to get it drives away many who would support a more modified scheme of local government. What all lovers of Ireland should seek as the final outcome of this movement is to establish such a relation between Ireland and the other States of the British Empire as exists today between the different States of the United States, with an Imperial Government over all, and a local government in each. The man who accomplishes that will be indeed the great Irish Liberator.

## Spoils.

To The Citizen:

The following is taken from the editorial columns of the *New York Sun* of Dec. 30: "But the equal division of the offices between Republicans and Democrats is not the equal division which the latter want. The Democrats want a fair division of the Federal offices among Democrats, and only among Democrats. When there is a Democrat Administration, let the offices all go to Democrats; and when the Republicans get into power, let their turn come. That is the way to distribute the offices equally."

To some Democrats it was a source of regret and alarm, that so influential a paper as the *Sun* refused to support the regular Democratic nomination for President in 1884. What then appeared an almost unmixt evil, is now seen to have been a most kind and merciful dispensation of Providence. Had the *Sun* then supported Mr. Cleveland, some people might have supposed that now it represented him or his party, but having ef-

fectually put itself outside the pale of Democracy its statement of the opinions of Democrats is entitled to no respect, except so far as it may represent the Butler contingent, or the *Sun* office. As a matter of fact the young blood in the Democratic party, to the infusion of which the party owes in a great measure its new strength and activity, cares very little about the distribution of the offices, or the politics of the office holders, providing the business of the Government is carried on effectively and economically.

YOUNG DEMOCRAT.

JOHN RASSBACH & SON,  
Florists and Nurserymen,

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BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

## Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Subscribing Administrator of Thomas W. Sharp, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Essex, on Monday, the first day of March next.

Dated December 22d, 1885.

LINDLEY F. SHARP.

NEWARK, N. J. Oct. 24, 1885.

## ESTATE OF MARTHA MORRIS, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Order of JOSEPH L. MUNN, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned Administratrix with the Will annexed of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from presenting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

MARTHA M. BROWN.

## For Sale. A Great Bargain.

That desirable property on the corner of Bellevue avenue and Broad street, fronting the green, containing one and half acres more or less, a dwelling of sixteen rooms, a large barn, carriagehouse, etc., and a great variety of choice fruit. This property is well situated for building purposes. At least six cottages could be erected, without disturbing present buildings, which are very much needed and could be rented readily and would prove a good investment. For further particulars please inquire on premises of

E. VAN DEWEEKEN.

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## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

(Corrected to date.)

Del., Lack. &amp; Western Railroad.

LEAVE BLOOMFIELD FOR NEW YORK:  
6:08, 7:19, 7:56, 8:32, 9:19, 10:39, 11:39  
A. M. 12:46, 1:45, 3:35, 4:44, 5:29,  
6:15, 6:59, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10, P. M.,  
12:39 A. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK FOR BLOOMFIELD:

(Sunday St. Forty.)

6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 A. M.  
12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20, 4:50, 5:30,  
6:20, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 P. M.  
\*Does not stop at Newark.

Leave Christopher St. 5 minutes later.

LEAVE NEWARK FOR BLOOMFIELD:

6:40, 7:15, 7:53, 8:43, 10:03, 11:03,

11:53 A. M. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26,

6:03, 6:53, 7:40, 9:03, 10:38, 12:08 P. M.

N. Y. &amp; Greenwood Lake R. R.

LEAVE BLOOMFIELD FOR NEW YORK:

5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:45, 10:56, A. M. 1:38,

3:51, 4:54, 7:14 P. M. Saturday only, 10:08

P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF CHAMBERS ST.:

6:00, 8:50, 12:00, M. 3:40, 4:40, 5:40,

6:20, 8:00 P. M. Saturday only, 12:00 P. M.

Sunday Trains: 8:45 A. M. 6:45 P. M.

Sunday Tr., by Orange Branch, 1:30 5:45

6:45, 9:15 P. M., stop on Signal.

Connecting Points leave TWENTY-

THIRD ST. FERRY 15 minutes earlier than

time given for Chambers St.

ORANGE BRANCH TO NEW YORK.

(Stops on Signal, Bloomfield Av. Crossing)

5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:45, 10:54 A. M. 1:38

4:53, 6:49, 7:55, Sunday Special, 10:10

A. M.; 5:10, 7:40 P. M.

## WHAT IS EMBOLISM?

VEINS BECOME BRITTLE THROUGH  
STRUCTURAL DEGENERATION.

The Most Common Form of Heart Disease—Obstructions in the Blood Courses—Senile Gangrene—Various Causes of Sudden Death.

In healthy veins the elasticity is uniform; the film of muscular and nervous tissue has the temper of the finest steel, but is softer and more flexible than any web of lace or velvet, and, except the phosphoric acid of lime in case, is the most durable part of the physical structure. There are, however, in the veins of some systems a singular lack of fibrous strength and elasticity. Chalky or osseous deterioration impairs their muscular tissue, and the circulation feels the want of vigorous propulsion and strong reflow which are at once the signals and the causes of superb physical health. The valves of the heart, which are made substantially of the same material as the veins, are liable to a similar deterioration. When they are affected by this change in their texture, they become hard, leathery and fail to close, and fail to fulfill their functions. The brain then suffers for want of its full supply of blood and the heart becomes engorged from the retarded flow and reflow of the vital current. This is the most common form of heart disease, in which death is produced by a clog and stoppage in the circulation.

VEINS THAT ARE BRITTLE.

Veins that are not fine and tough in their texture, or when they become brittle through structural deterioration, are liable to lose fibrous particles from their inner walls, which are detached by the eager rush of the blood along its native channels. These fibers may for a time be carried backward and forward in the circulation, and at last escape on the breath, or through the pores or the conduits of excremental discharge by which the system is purified of its waste and worthless material. At a later period, however, the detached and wasted fibers are liable to accumulate at any point along the channel through which the blood courses, as fallen trees and wrecks form snags and obstructions in the channels of a river.

These floating fibers are also liable to become entangled with the globules of blood, forming obstructions of a similar character. This is embolism. Occurring in the veins of a limb or any muscular portion of the body it stops the circulation beyond the point of obstruction, and the mass of flesh from which the nutriment is thus cut off, decays and putrefies. This is called senile gangrene, and is the disease by which Thomas A. Hendricks was affected two or three years ago. He then apparently recovered, but his recent death proceeded from the same cause setting directly under the same circumstances. When an embolism is formed in the brain, that portion of the nervous matter which is cut off from its blood-supply undergoes an incurable process of decay which is styled softening of the brain and ends in idiosyncrasy and paralysis at last.

FATAL IN OTHER WAYS.

Embolism may prove fatal in other ways. Stopping the current of blood it acts like a dam across a stream. The obstructed current sets back; it enlarges the vein, the walls of which, of course, become thinner and weakened as they are distended, and they may burst, as the banks of a stream, if of insufficient strength to restrain the pressure of the increased volume of water when it is dammed up, give way and release the imprisoned flood. When a vein in the brain or heart bursts from this cause death follows as suddenly as from a pistol shot. This was evidently the cause of Mr. Hendricks' death, as it was that of Vanderbilt, Gen. McClellan and Schuyler Colfax. If the distended veins do not burst their increased size often causes it to press upon important nerves, by which paralysis is produced.

There is nothing in this that is new. Brittle blood-vessels, fibrous obstruction to the flow of blood, embolism and blood clots are not new diseases. Mankind have been subject to such visitations ever since the blood flowed through their veins. No more men and women die from this cause now than died from the same cause during all the centuries of the past. A few distinguished victims have caused the disease and the methods by which it is produced to attract much scientific and popular attention within the last few decades.—Chicago Journal.

How a Monomania Was Cured.

The instance is known of a monomaniac who, under the care of the elder Rush, fancied himself a painter, and resolutely refused, for a long space of time, though possessing fine organs of speech, to utter a word. The doctor one day entered his apartment and found him sketching on a slip of paper a beautiful rose—for he had by long practice acquired much skill in the pictorial art, and was proud of the accomplishment.

A thought struck the lamented physician that he could surprise him into voice by dispraising his labors, and he resolved to try. "You are painting a very handsome cabbage there, my friend," he observed to the monomaniac. "Cabbage? Good God! My gentleman, does that look like a cabbage? Fool!—that's a rose—and a good one, too!" Ere long the patient was well. His train of silent thought was broken, he abandoned his colors and was restored to his home.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The "Shut in" Society of New York.

The "Shut in" Society is the title of a new organization in New York for the mutual benefit of the suffering. It already numbers 1,000 members. To be "shut in" from the outer world by suffering is the only condition of membership. It is not a charitable organization in the ordinary sense, but aims at the intercommunion and friendship of invalids who become known to each other by letter. Concerts of prayer in which invalids pray for each others' consolation and faith are a feature of it. It publishes monthly *The Open Window*.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Testament in "Pigeon English."

A Chinese colloquial Testament has just been produced at the American Presbyterian Press in Ningpo. It is the first Chinese book ever published in English characters. It is a practical adaptation of what is known as "Pigeon English" to missionary purposes. The book is pronounced to be quite a curiosity.—Exchange.

A Growing Fondness for Titles.

French Republicans have been recently much exercised by the liking for titles which prevails among the officers of the army. Up to the present the war office has not taken any steps to prevent young lieutenants, whose fathers happen to have held old titles of nobility, from calling themselves counts or barons, and signing themselves as such in official or other documents, leaving their military rank in the background. This fashion, the Republicans assert, has only come in since the disappearance of the Orleans princes in the army, and has been adopted not only by youthful subalterns, but by veteran colonels, and even generals. Gen. Logerot, commanding the Eighth army corps, has, however, shown himself more autocratic than the war office, and in a general order lately issued forbids the use of noble titles in military correspondence.

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Butter, Best New Grass, 22 cents per Pound.  
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25 pieces Velvets, (best goods) reduced from \$1.40 to \$1.20 per yard.  
50 pieces Baby Brussels, reduced from \$1.55 to 90 cents per yard.  
100 pieces Tapestry Brussels, reduced from 72 to 60 cents per yard.  
75 pieces all wool Ingrain, reduced from 75 to 60 cents per yard.  
100 pieces low priced Ingrain reduced from 40 to 25 cents per yard.

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50 Parlor Suites in Plush, Mohair and Silk Plush, reduced from \$100 to \$75.  
50 Parlor suites, in Raw Silk, reduced from \$75 to \$50.